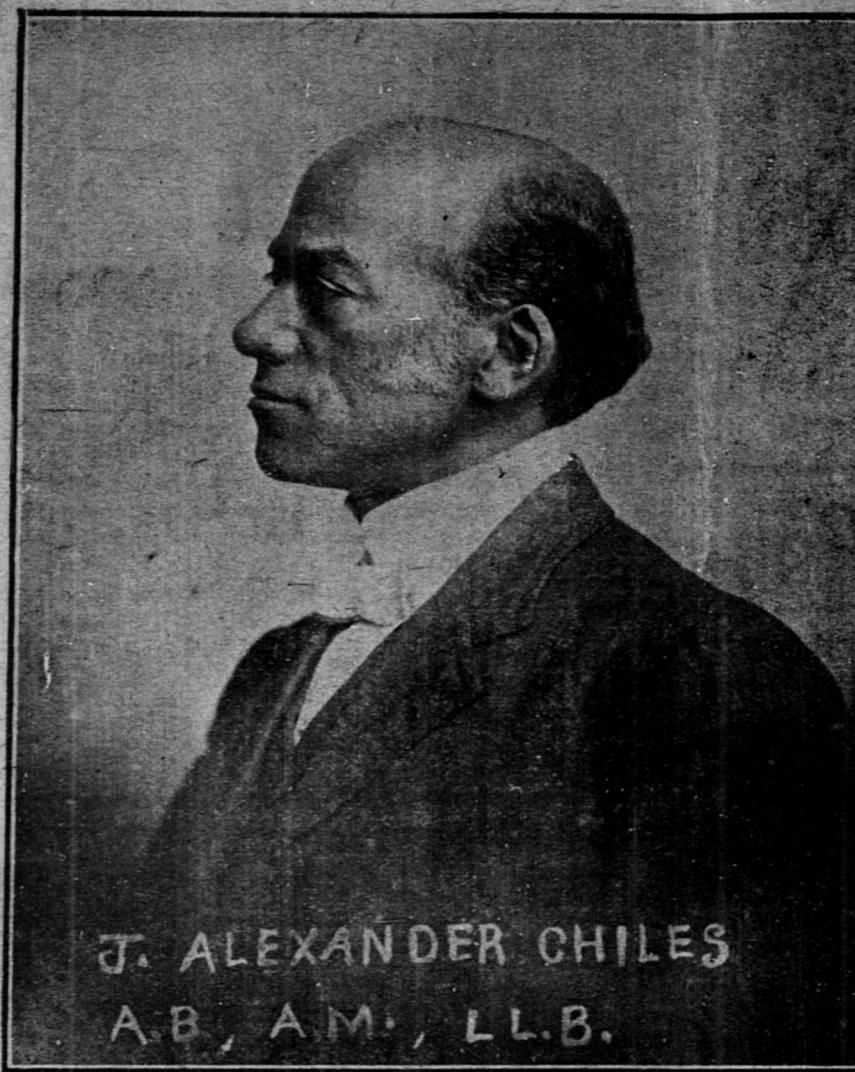


Atty. J. Alex. Chiles

DON'T LIE ABOUT IT!

NEGRO TOO WILL MAKE FAVORABLE

J. ALEXANDER CHILES
A.B., A.M., LL.B.ENDORSES STANDARD ON
Stand In Local Politics

HIS LETTER

Editor of the Standard:

With much interest have I been reading your editorials about the Negro in politics, etc. What you stated about neither party, Democratic or Fusion being inclined to give him recognition for his support is correct. If they do not, then the next thing for the Negro is to enter the field with his own ticket. This conclusion is inevitable, because the Negro of to-day, if he has not already done so, is getting his eyes open. True, he has been a long time thus acting, yet I am glad that all over the country he is awakening to his best interest, and is dividing his vote, and has ceased voting like "sheep."

Therefore, even though you have "suggested" me for an important office, yet my modesty does not preclude me from telling you that your position therein expressed, to my mind, is the right one, in part.

I do not say that we should stand aloof. We are tax-payers. We are citizens. We must learn to contend and battle for our rights in the courts and on the stump, as other races. When this is done, and we, as a race, vote intelligently, then different results will necessarily obtain, in every place, in our favor.

I know that there are those of all parties, of the white people, that do not believe that the Negro ought to have anything, not even some of the common labor on the public works. But I am glad to say that this is not you. Let those who approve or disapprove, express themselves majority. This is simply the idea of the very small minority. What we must do, it seems to me, is, make our vote indispensable to the success of some party, then, I assure you, that like other

J. ALEXANDER CHILES.

DR. WASHINGTON AT BIRMINGHAM.

Immense Throng Applauds Utterances of Educator at the Orpheum.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke here last night to a crowd that filled the large Orpheum Theatre to the doors. Several hundred white people were present in the auditorium, and seated on the platform with Dr. Washington were a hundred or more of the leading business and professional men of both races in Birmingham.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Dr. U. G. Mason, Dr. W. R. Pettiford, president of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, and Dr. J. A. Whitted, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

SENATOR BRADLEY

IN HIS OPERA HOUSE

SPEECH

WEDNESDAY NIGHT HURLS

A "LEMON"

TO COLORED VOTE

Disfranchisement

THREAT

FROM "OLD LINE"

Republican

SPEAKS TO THE NEGROES.

Senator Bradley at this point turned to the Negroes in the audience and made an eloquent appeal to them to remember what the Republican party had done for them, and to respect its traditions and stand by it in this election. On this point he said:

"A word to you Negroes. And I mean Negroes, for I do not like the word colored. It means nothing, but 'Negro' signifies your race. You were struggling in the dark pit of bondage, when there came into existence a great party—the Republican party—with Abraham Lincoln as its leader. Your shackles were stricken from you, and you were lifted into God's glorious sunlight of liberty. Are you going to turn your back upon your deliverers and vote for the Democrats?"

Editor of the Standard:

"Don't lie about it. Don't go and sell your certificates. Respect yourselves. Whenever you show yourselves honest, industrious and law-abiding, you will have standing as citizens. Don't depend on the sympathy of the whites. Depend on your manhood and womanhood. The man who sells his vote is meaner than the man who sells the virtue of his wife or daughter."

Tells them To Be Honest.

"If you are honestly a Democrat, I have no word of blame for you. But be honest about your vote. I have always been a friend of the Negro race. I have helped you with your schools and churches, defended you in your rights at all times, when others were afraid to raise their voices in your behalf. I now appeal to you in the name of all you hold sacred, in the name of manhood, liberty and home to go to the polls on next Tuesday and cast your votes for the Fusion and Republican ticket from one end to the other."

This burst of eloquence was received with loud cheers from the Negro portion of the big audience, which left no doubt that the distinguished Republican leader had touched his hearers.

—Leader.

The above is a true report of Senator W. O. Bradley's special to the Negroes in his opera house speech Wednesday night. As usual, he bases his claim for the Negro's eternal support on ancient history. He says "you were struggling in the dark pit of bondage" when there came into existence the great Republican party that lifted you into their efficiency. The whites, he exhorted to do their duty by the Negro in helping him to better himself. "In all that concerns the Negro in the South," he said, "there is no person in the world who can be so helpful to him as the white neighbor."

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Washington was entertained by the Tuskegee Club of Birmingham.

God's sunlight of liberty. "Are you going to turn your back on your deliverers?" (Cries of No, No.) "Don't lie about it," the great Senator said. Why should Senator Bradley hold up to doubt the assurance given in return to his query from such a respected and respectable audience of the "better element" of the colored people there? This retort was surpassing strange, coming from the chivalrous colonel, one of Kentucky's greatest statesmen.

This is the second lemon that the Negroes have been handed from the opera house stage this season, when but for their large attendance and enthusiasm the Fusion ticket would be a mere dream. In a former meeting Mr. John H. Flood sent over the plate a lemon that brought down the fever-heat to a mere chill. Then next Senator Bradley catches them dead to right while crying "No, No, we are not going to vote for the Democrats," and tell them "Don't lie about it." Poor us! We haven't got any party any more. Let's vote our own ticket. Here it is:

Mayor—J. C. Jackson.
City Clerk—W. H. Ballard.
Treasurer—E. W. Chenault.
City Attorney—J. A. Chiles.
City Representative—G. P. Russell.
City Assessor—J. B. Caulder.
State Senator—R. F. Bell.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. E. Hunter.
P. D. Robinson.
W. A. Jones.
J. T. Clay.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

J. M. Allen.
Lewis Williams, Jr.
O. Cooley.
N. J. Ridley.
A. L. Hardin.
J. F. Burton.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mrs. E. B. Jackson.
Prof. W. H. Graves.
Mrs. Lena Snowden.
Rev. L. W. Cheek.
Mrs. W. H. Riley.
Rev. A. E. Clark.

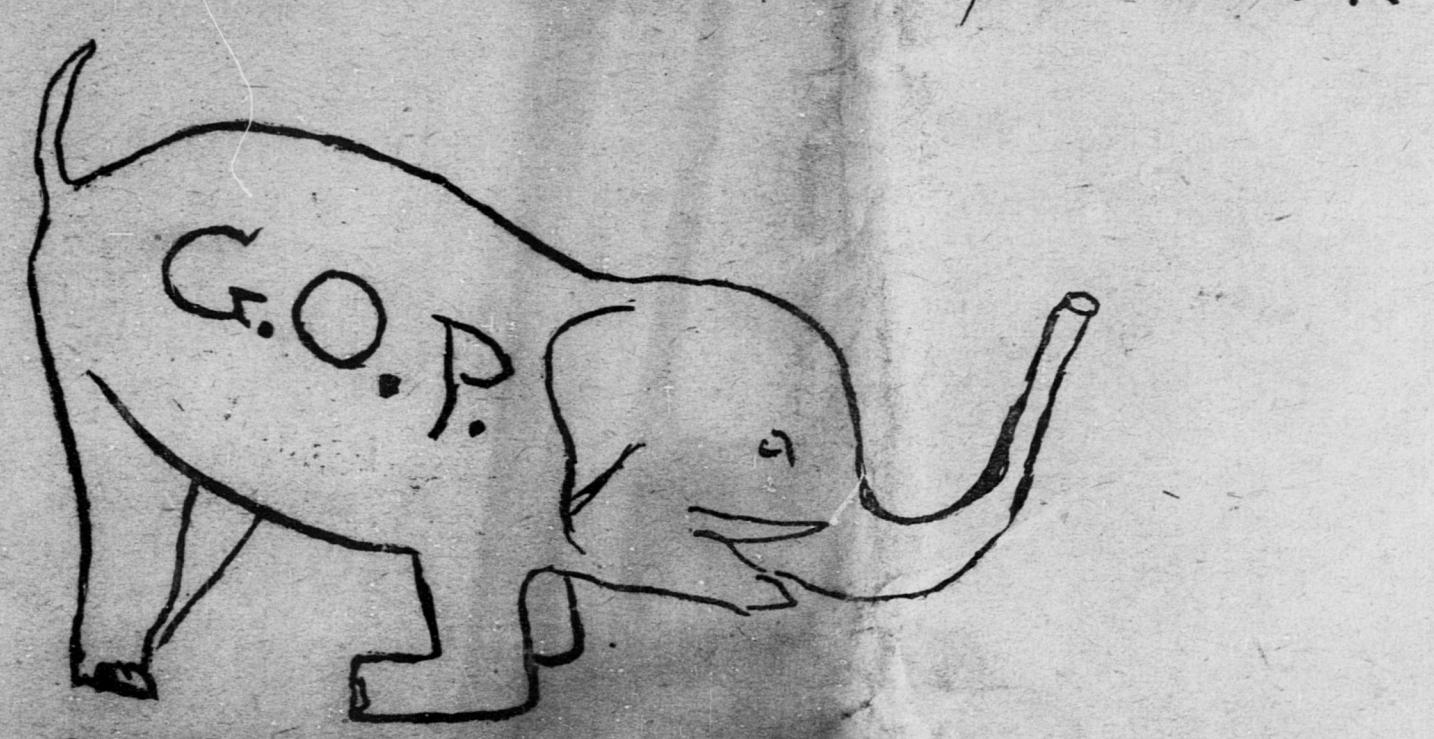
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Rev. S. Campbell, Chairman.
Rev. A. W. Davis, Secretary.
Col. George Minnis.
Col. Henry Tandy.
Col. John W. Hardy.
Col. Ed. Willis.

GRAND OLD PARTY

Going Back on the Race;
Opinion Of New Orleans Writer

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23. Perhaps it will interest the readers of The Chronicle to know what appears to be the feeling of the colored people in these parts generally on the political situation in the country at the present time. In this city and in other sections of Louisiana, here seems to be a fear that is growing more and more distressing and general that the situation is ugly, not only for the Republican party, but for the Negro people all over the country. The grounds upon which the fear is based are several in number and quite reasonable from the colored man's viewpoint. One of these grounds is the fact that the belief is growing among colored people in every part of the country that the Republican party has been going back on the colored race for a number of years in the past and that the Democratic party has not been growing any friendlier to it. With the Republican party turning cold and the Democratic party hostile as ever towards the race, there is not much in the situation in sight to drive away the "blues" or to make the race feel hopeful of better days ahead. All the colored newspapers that they



Sentiment in the South for Himself.

WHY NOT?

The great Republican party in its policy respecting the Negro has bowed to the spirit of the South, and why should the poor Negro stand out yet alone? Use your franchise fairly. Divide your vote without price, and make friends on either side. There are reasonable opinions held by the Southern white man to which we can readily subscribe and which are clearly seen and fully accepted. We believe, too, that the bulk of intelligence and wealth should count for more in government than mere illiterate numerical strength. History will laugh at this generation—the Negro for his activity in working and voting against the very source and means of his very existence, and the white man for his persistence in succoring long a non-appreciative and ungrateful people.

Since the time when the great President, William McKinley, toured the Southland, making many speeches of sympathy, and shedding many tears over the graves of ex-Confederate soldiers, Negro Republicans have been less and less in demand. The great McKinley knew politics. Tentatively he suggested and practically offered pensions to the widows of ex-Confederate soldiers; but they were too wily to be thus ensnared and too proud to even consider seriously such a proposition.

However, the McKinley policy inaugurated and begun by him at that time, was continued by his successor and carried forward by President Theodore Roosevelt in a similar speaking

Brownsville, Texas, affair was er and his employer's interest, a result, and the manner in and consequently against the which it was disposed of by the means of his own existence. The President was thoroughly in line writer knows of an illustration of the new plan. President Wm. in actual life. In this city, 200 H. Taft succeeded and under colored men were employed by him the scheme, a far more developed, came fully to light, and could be seen by the *Illustration* of questions were in issue, the employer would come around and

The Grand Old Party has ask his men to vote for the men who stood on a platform calculated to protect this particular industry that gave them safe and certain employment. But did they do it? No. They voted kicked out the Negro as fast and two hundred to one against his in such numbers as conditions of interest, thereby contributing and circumstances would permit. They have sought and perhaps succeeded in supplanting the Negro Republican in the seek employment as unskilled workmen wherever such as they might do could be found.

But what can the Negro do? Which is the safe course when there is a political problem yet the issues involved are difficult

How to Vote.

to understand? If he is in service and holds anything like a permanent position he should vote with his employer and to his employer's interest. For thus in voting he votes for himself indirectly. If he is an independent business man, there is no impropriety in voting for the men and measures most favorable to the success of his business, regardless of political lines. But where there are no substantial issues left for the Negro to do? It is friendliness are considered of never too late to be saved. It the candidates only, then vote is always time enough to act for the man closest to the when cause for action is clearly seen.

Most unfortunately for the Negro, he was given the wrong conception of the use of the ballot in the outset. He was taught the office a condescension and to vote against even his employer's services a boon to the people.

read picture feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent for one peet, and when it is remembered that the white press of the South race and denying it justice in the thing or another that the race that the white press of the South—Democratic, of course—are courts, even where one of its political parties through the predicting every day a return members has been burned alive men conducting public affairs of the Democratic power by the by a mob on Sunday, in broad for the parties in the various next presidential election, the daylight, in the shadow of the States, even in those communities where the colored men freely exercise the use of the ballot, the race can better be imagined called. Then again, there are to say nothing of States in which than described. What takes all be in the Congress such men as colored men have been disfranchised. 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VOTE FOR THE

Democratic City Platform

The Democratic party of the city of Lexington in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to Democratic principles and its advocacy of Democratic policies. It commends the enunciation of principles adopted by the Democratic convention in Louisville and the splendid ticket nominated by the primary for state offices.

Standing as the Democratic party legal, honest Democrat or independent does, as the representative of their principles and the standard of their demands, it presents to the voters of Lexington a ticket composed of men fitted by character and experience for the offices for which they were nominated at a primary election, conducted with absolute fairness, in which every voter had the right to vote, and in which every vote was counted as cast, and in which the ticket is giving a correspondence of the intelligence and property of the community and asks for them the support of the voters of Lexington.

As against a ticket selected by a small committee, and nominated by a convention dominated by negroes under the leadership of a few self-appointed leaders, the Democratic party presents a ticket selected by a majority of the Democrats and nominated by the white voters of the city of Lexington. It deposes the nomination of a ticket by such methods as those in evidence at the Republican convention, in which hundreds of negro voters, led like sheep to the slaughter, signed the name of the self-appointed leader and nominated the men selected for them. It deplores the injection of the race question into local politics, through the effort of a few men, greedy for place and power, to ride into office upon a wave of ignorant partisans, following for the present blindly their white leaders, but continuing in the future.

Freedom From Corporate Control. The Democratic party has always stood for the freedom of the people; it believes in equal and exact justice to all, and that the governmental unit, whether city, state or nation, shall be controlled by the people, not by any special interest. Public service corporations, and companies and persons having large contracts with the city, have a direct financial interest in controlling municipal affairs, and such control is the greatest menace to the public good. Such interests seek to elect men to office who represent them, not the people. The Republican convention nominated for Mayor a man whose whole training as a lawyer has been in the employ of such corporations, and who has represented them continuously where they were in conflict with the people. No greater calamity could fall Lexington than to have a man of such execrable character who nominally leaves the employment of such corporations, temporarily to serve the people, with the hope and expectation of returning to their employment on the expiration of his term as Mayor.

As against this danger, the Democratic party offers the city of Lexington a clean ticket headed by a dependent, conscientious and capable son of the people who has demonstrated in his office that he is not controlled by any special interest or public service corporations. It pledges its candidates to protect the interests of the people in all public contracts, treating with justice and fairness the contractors, whether they be private or public service corporations, but owing first allegiance to the people and not to the contractors or the corporations.

Commission Form of Government. Out of the storm of Galveston was born the Commission Form of Government, as adapted to American cities, and that birth made that catastrophe a blessing to the millions.

From it has come a new development in American civic government. The experience of the cities which have adopted it has demonstrated, that it is better adapted to the government of cities, than the old system, which was modeled after the National Government.

The present system is archaic and cumbersome, and the advantages of the new system lie in the fact, that direct responsibility is coupled with direct authority, and while the adoption of non-adoption of the Commission Form of Government is not a party issue, yet its adoption means a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city, and the Democratic party advocates its adoption at the November election.

We pledge our nominees for State Senator and Representatives to advocate such amendments to the present law, as may tend to make the proposed form more suitable in its adaptation to the needs of the city of Lexington.

III.
The Public Schools.
The wise policy of a common school system supported by public taxation was first enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, and has been fostered and developed in accordance with Democratic principles by the Democratic party. We believe the highest of the public schools, as well as the lowest, should be under civil service regulations, and entirely free from politics. To bring about this much desired result the Democratic Senator from the county of Fayette and the Democratic Representative from the city of Lexington in the General Assembly of Kentucky caused to be passed in the session of 1908 an act of the Legislature providing civil service rules for these departments. This bill was vetoed by the Republican Governor of the state of Kentucky, and again in the session of the Legislature in the

year 1910 a similar bill was re-enacted and again vetoed by the Republican Governor of Kentucky at the instance of Republican bosses in the city of Lexington. We pledge our party and our representatives in the Senate and Legislature to continue this fight until all policemen and firemen are selected and retained upon their merits under civil service rules.

IV.
Enforcement of Laws.
The Democratic party pledges its candidates to enforce all statutes and ordinances of the city of Lexington.

V.
Ford Issue for Sewers.
We believe that it is essential to the health of the citizens of Lexington that the Water system of sewers be extended, and we favor the proposed bill for the purpose of constructing trunk sewers and for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

VI.
System of Taxation.
Our "uniform ad valorem tax system" is unjust, in that in its operation it places a heavy burden upon the middle and other classes of property escape taxation altogether. We favor a constitutional amendment to correct this evil and to remedy this injustice. The present city administration, however, has in the past four years paid off all old debts, incurred under the first administration, and will have at least \$100,000 in the bank by January 1 next, and by this year installed valuable fire apparatus, thereby decreasing insurance rates, and we pledge the Democratic administration to lower the tax rate for 1912 to at least \$1.80 on each \$100, without any impairment of efficient service to the public.

Construction and Repair of Streets.
Our system of city special taxes by the front foot of property for the construction and reconstruction of streets with improved material is in universal use in American cities, and is based upon local and peculiar benefits, received by the general public. But we favor the passage of remedial legislation by which one-half of the cost of the reconstruction of streets with improved material shall be paid out of funds received by general taxation, and as far as possible adjustments made upon such basis with property owners who have paid the entire cost of such reconstruction of streets in the city. In 1910 the present administration submitted to the voters for their approval a plan by which the cost of the city contracts had been loaned to existing property owners, the contractors paid in each, thereby saving to the property owners a large sum of money and a reasonable time given to property owners to repay to the city in installments the amount advanced by the city. This plan was opposed by the Republicans and rejected by the voters of the city. We are in favor of the submission of the same plan to the voters in 1912, so that property owners can get the benefit of a reduced cost by reason of payments in cash for work done. We favor the passage of remedial legislation more stringent rules and regulations upon persons and corporations tearing up streets, so that such streets as are torn up will be required to be repaired promptly without damage or inconvenience to the public.

IX.
County Bond Issue.
We are opposed to the population of the Fiscal Court of Fayette county, controlled by the Republican party, of debts honestly incurred and now due. We are in favor of the establishment and maintenance of the credit of Fayette county. The assessed value of all property in Fayette county for 1911 is about \$2,000,000 in excess of the assessment of 1910. The total amount of the levy for schools, in 1909 and 1910, was forty-seven cents in the city and county; while the levy for 1911, exclusive of the levy for schools, is forty-eight and one-eighth cents on each \$100 in the city, and fifty cents on each \$100 in the county. With this increased rate of taxation the affairs of the county are administered economically with fair business ability, the issue of \$76,000 of bonds by the county is wholly unnecessary, and we oppose it. As an illustration of the failure on the part of the Fiscal Court to exercise fair business ability in the conduct of the affairs of the county, we refer to the fact that while an increased rate of taxation has been made, and more money spent on the pikes, yet it is notorious that the pikes are in worse condition now than they have ever been.

X.
Organized Labor.
The history of economic and industrial freedom is largely an account of the contests waged for the victories won by organized labor. Believing in an opportunity for all, a fair wage for a fair day's work, the Democratic party tends to organized labor the recognition that it is due for its contribution to the independence of labor from the improper control of capital and we urge the adoption by the General Assembly of such laws, as are necessary for the proper protection of labor from unnecessary dangers incident to industrial employment.

XI.
Fair Elections.

We declare ourselves in favor of fair primaries and elections, in which there shall be a free and equal participation by all voters in the taking part therin. We also favor the enaction by the General Assembly of such laws, as shall effectually put into immediate force that plank in the State Democratic platform, which provides for compulsory primaries, held under the control and at the expense of the state or municipality.

XII.
Police and Fire Departments.

The members of the police and fire departments of the city of Lexington should be under civil service regulations, and entirely free from politics.

To bring about this much desired result the Democratic Senator from the county of Fayette and the Democratic Representative from the city of Lexington in the General Assembly of Kentucky caused to be passed in the session of 1908 an act of the Legislature providing civil service rules for these departments. This bill was vetoed by the Republican Governor of the state of Kentucky, and again in the session of the Legislature in the

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XIII.
Letting of Contracts.

The Democratic party pledges itself and its candidate for treasurer to appoint that bank or trust company the depository for city funds which in public competition offers to the city the best terms.

XIV.
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COMMISSION PLAN!

The Commission Form of Government--The Lexington Plan

Title of the Act.

An act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," which was approved March the 19th, 1894, and thereafter be due to the date of the same, which has since been amended, all of which act and amendments now appear as Article 3 of Chapter 89 of the Kentucky Statutes, John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. Cities May Organize.

Section 1. That an Act entitled, "An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," which was approved March the 19th, 1894, and thereafter became a law, and the amendments thereto, which Act and which amendments do now appear as Article 3 of Chapter 89 of the Kentucky Statutes, in John D. Carroll's edition thereof in 1909, be amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following provisions:

Any city of the second class under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky may become organized and be governed under the provisions of this act by proceeding hereinafter provided. Organizing under this Act shall not change the corporate entity of any city, but the body-politic and corporate shall remain the same body in that it now is.

Repeals Inconsistent Act.

Section 2. All laws applicable to and governing cities of the second class and of inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall continue to apply, and to govern each city that may organize under this act. And all by-laws, ordinances and resolutions in force in any such city and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall continue to be in force until altered or repealed in manner provided for in this Act.

How to Take Vote of People.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the County Judge in the county in which is located a city proposing to take the sense of its voters, as herein provided, upon the question of organization and being governed under this Act, upon the application by written petition signed by a number of the legal voters of said city equal to twenty-five per centum of the votes cast in said city at the last preceding general election, to receive said petition, and at the next regular term of the court, to take an account on the records, and declare an election to be held in said city at the next regular election and not earlier than sixty days after said application is lodged with said judge, which order shall direct the sheriff, or other officer of said county who may be appointed to hold said election, to open the polls at earliest and at the earliest hour of the day, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of the said city upon the question as to whether or not the citizens in said city are in favor of the organization and government of said city under the provisions of this Act. The question to be submitted to the voters shall be:

"Are you in favor of the organization and government of the city of _____ (naming the city in which said vote is to be taken) under the provisions of an Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," which was approved March 19, 1894, and is in due course a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which said Act and amendments now appear as Article 3 of Chapter 89, of the Kentucky Statutes, in John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909, adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky of the 1910 session thereof?

It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to give to the Sheriff of the county, or to such officer as may be appointed to hold said election, a certified copy of the order of the County Court, as it appears on the order book, within five days after such order is made; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other such officer to have said order published in some weekly or daily newspaper published and circulated in said county, for at least two weeks before the election, and also to advertise the same by printed or written handbills posted in conspicuous places in said city, for the same length of time, if there is no weekly or daily newspaper published in said city, or the proprietor of said paper refuses to publish such notice, the printed or written handbills provided for shall be sufficient notice. The Sheriff or other such officer shall have the advertisement and notice held, provided for as herein contained, within five days after he receives the order of the County Court. All elections provided for in this Act, except the primary elections, shall be held on the regular election day, by the regular election officers.

If it shall be found that a majority of the legal voters of the city hereinabove provided for were given for or against said proposition submitted, it shall be the duty of the Canvassing Board to certify that fact, which certificate shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court and a copy thereof delivered to the Clerk of the city, and at the next regular term of said court the County Judge shall cause the same to be spread on the order book of said court, and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

With a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of organizing and governing the city under the provisions of this Act, and said fact shall be certified, as hereinbefore provided, by the said Canvassing Board to the County Clerk, the copy of which shall be given to the City Clerk, and said copy of said certificate shall be spread upon the records of said county as herein provided, and upon the records of the City Council, thereupon said city shall be organized and governed by the provisions of this Act.

Offices Abolished.

Section 4. All the present city offices, save those of Mayor and Police Judge, shall at the expiration of that year, which shall next follow the year in

which said election is held, be ipso facto abolished.

Section 5. At the regular city election in November of the year following the year in which said election is held, the same shall be directed by the qualified registered voters of the city, a Mayor and four Commissioners.

Said officers shall be elected from the city at large, and only in the following manner:

Manner of Nominating.

Section 6. No person shall be elected without first having been nominated in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

On the third Saturday before the day for the regular election, there shall be held a primary election. Said primary election shall be conducted by the same officers chosen as above, in the same manner as in the later regular election. Each applicant for nomination shall, at least ten days before the day for said primary election, file with the County Clerk a petition signed by at least one hundred voters and in the following words:

"I, _____ (naming the applicant), a qualified voter of the city of _____ (naming the city), and residing each at the place indicated opposite his name signed hereinafter, do hereby request that the name of _____ (naming the applicant), be placed on the ballot as that of an applicant for nomination for the office of _____ (naming the office) in the primary election to be held in our city on the third Saturday before the next regular election. We know the applicant to be a qualified voter of the city and a man of good character; and he is in our judgment qualified for the duties of the office sought by him.

Names. Numbers. Streets.

Such petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some person or persons as to the genuineness and addresses of the signers.

No voter shall sign more than one such petition with reference to each office that is to be filled. In the event of a tie, the person shall be chosen by a majority of all the members.

The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the Board. He shall have no veto power. But each resolution, measure or ordinance shall be signed by him or by two commissioners, and recorded before it shall take effect.

The Board of Commissioners shall, at the regular term of all meetings, elect by a majority of all the members, one Commissioner to act as Mayor pro-tem; and the Commissioner shall sign the petitions of more than four applicants for nomination for commissioners; then the name of said commissioner shall not be counted as a valid name on any of said petitions.

Non-Partisan Primary Election.

Immediately upon the expiration of the time for filing such petitions, the said County Clerk shall cause to be published for three successive days in the official newspaper of the city, and in such other newspapers as he may designate, in proper form, the names of the persons as they will appear on the primary ballot, and the said Clerk shall thereafter cause the primary ballots to be printed, and authenticated with the facsimile of his signature. Upon said ballots the names of said applicants for each nomination shall be placed in alphabetical order, with a square at the right of each name and above the name of the applicant for nomination for Mayor shall be printed the words, "Vote for one," and the above names of the applicants for nominations for Commissioners shall be printed on the ballot as that of an applicant for nomination for the office of _____ (naming the office) in the primary election.

Hasty Legislation Forbidden.

Section 14. Every ordinance or resolution ordering the construction of reconstruction of any street, sewer or other public work, or making or authorizing any contract involving the expenditure of more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or granting any franchises or the right to use or occupy any streets, highways, bridges or other public ways, or making any contracts with any corporation, or the like, shall not be in effect for more than six months, or is convicted of felony, or judicially declared insane, or is removed from office in any manner.

Removal From Office.

Section 15. In case of misconduct, inability, or wilful neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, the Mayor or any Commissioner may be removed from office by a unanimous vote of the other four members of the Board of Commissioners. But no such officer shall be so removed without having been given the right to a full public hearing with representation by counsel, and with witnesses summoned in his behalf, and to testify. The findings of fact at such hearing, and the reasons for any such removal, shall be set out in writing and filed as matter of public record.

Provision for Referendum.

Section 16. The administrative functions of the city shall be classified under five departments, to-wit:

1. Department of Public Affairs;

2. Department of Public Safety;

3. Department of Public Works;

4. Department of Public Property.

Functions of Departments.

Section 17. The Board of Commissioners shall determine the functions of each department and shall prescribe the duties of its Commissioner and of his employees. It may assign any employee to one or more departments, and require any employee to perform duties in two or more departments. It shall make all such rules and regulations as to the conduct of the various departments as may be necessary and proper for the efficient and economic conduct of the business of the city.

Division of Duties.

Section 18. The Mayor shall be the Commissioner of the Department of Public Affairs, and he shall have a general advisory supervision over the affairs of all the departments.

The Board of Commissioners shall at its first regular meeting designate by a majority vote one Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Safety; one other Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Works; and one other Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Property.

Appointment of Employees.

Section 19. The Board of Commissioners shall also at its first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, appoint all such employees as may be necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of the city.

All such employees shall be agents not officers of the city, and they shall perform such duties, and for such compensation, as the Board of Commissioners may by ordinance prescribe.

Each employee shall be selected with reference solely to his fitness and for the good of the public service, without reference to his political faith or party affiliation.

The Board of Commissioners shall be entitled to make such rules

corresponding times of the year, a primary election and an election shall be held in the same manner and for the same offices as above described except that instead of electing the Mayor, the Police Judge shall be elected by the qualified registered voters of the city.

Said officers shall be elected from the city at large, and only in the following manner:

Qualifications of Officials.

Any legal voter, of not less than twenty-five years of age, and possessing the other qualifications prescribed by law, shall be eligible to election to any office under this act.

Mayoral Salary.

Section 10. The Mayor shall be elected for a term of four years, beginning on the first Monday in January following his election; and he shall receive an annual salary of thirty-six hundred dollars (\$3,600.00).

Commissioners' Salary.

Section 11. The Commissioners shall be elected each for a term of two years, beginning on the first Monday in January following his election; and each Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

The Commissioner of each department shall keep the office of the city, building, at which place he may be found or communicated with during stated hours to be fixed by him for the convenience of the public, unless special duty shall call him elsewhere.

Powers of Board.

Section 12. The Mayor and four Commissioners shall constitute a Board of Commissioners. In this Board of Commissioners shall be vested all the legislative, executive and administrative power of the city, save as herein otherwise provided.

Organization of Board.

Section 13. Three members of the Board of Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, but the affirmative vote of at least three members shall be necessary to the adoption of any motion, resolution or ordinance, to the making or approval of any contract, or to the passage of any measure.

For each vote the yeas and nays shall be recorded; and each motion, resolution and ordinance shall be reduced to writing and read before the Board.

The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the Board. He shall have no veto power. But each resolution, measure or ordinance shall be signed by him or by two commissioners, and recorded before it shall take effect.

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Provision for Referendum.

Section 17. During the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance as can not within said ten days become effective, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of votes cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding election for _____ (naming the city) shall be filed with the Board of Commissioners, and a copy of the same shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court as it appears on the order book, within five days after such order is made, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to publish said petition in the official newspaper of the city, and in such other newspapers as he may designate, in proper form, the names of the candidates for Mayor, and the names of the other four members of the Board of Commissioners. But no such officer shall be so removed without having been given the right to a full public hearing with representation by counsel, and with witnesses summoned in his behalf, and to testify. The findings of fact at such hearing, and the reasons for any such removal, shall be set out in writing and filed as matter of public record.

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All such employees shall be agents not officers of the city, and they shall perform such duties, and for such compensation, as the Board of Commissioners may by ordinance prescribe.

Each employee shall be selected with reference solely to his fitness and for the good of the public service, without reference to his political faith or party affiliation.

The Board of Commissioners shall be entitled to make such rules

and regulations looking to the appointment and discharge of employees as will tend to carry out the spirit of this provision and lead to the establishment of the merit system in public service.

Publication of Reports.

Section 20. The Board of Commissioners shall at the termination of each month of the fiscal year cause to be printed in the official newspaper an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the city during that month.

At the termination of each fiscal year the Board of Commissioners shall cause one or more competent accountants to make a complete examination of the books and accounts of the city, and shall cause the result of such examination to be published in the official newspaper of the city, and in some pamphlet form and a copy of the report in pamphlet form to be given to each voter of the city who may apply for same at the proper office.

Expense of Primary Election.

Section 21. In case of the death, resignation or inability of the Mayor, cause or death, resignation or inability of the Mayor pro tem shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers and perform all the duties of the Mayor and receive his salary under the official title, however, of Mayor pro tem until such vacancy in the office of Mayor is filled by an election or the Board of Commissioners for the purpose, at which time the Mayor pro tem, if his term as commissioner be unexpired, shall resume his duties as such commissioner. In the event that any commissioner shall for more than thirty days be necessarily absent from the city or for the same period, shall be appointed to the office of the city, and shall discharge the duties of the office of the city, and shall be entitled to the salary of the Mayor pro tem until such time as the Board of Commissioners shall terminate and cease and said citizens shall be organized with the County Court of the city in which is located such city, written petition signed by a number of legal voters of said city equal to thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) per centum of the votes cast in said city at the last preceding election, it shall be the duty of the County Judge of said county to receive said petition and any necessary regulations, and thereafter to make an order on his order book, directing an election to be held in said city at the next regular election and not earlier than sixty days after said application is lodged with the said Judge, which order shall direct the sheriff or other officer of said county who may be appointed to hold said election, and each temporary, associate, or other officer of the city, to open the polls at earliest and at the earliest hour of the day, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of said city upon the question as to whether or not the citizens of said city are in favor of the abandonment of the organization and government of said city under the provisions of this act.

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Ky.

GOOD GOVERNMENT NO
ISSUE.

Good government, which is offered, is not an issue from the standpoint of the colored people. This we have received. Under Democratic rule we have had the privileges of the thoroughfares in common with others, unmolested and free. In common with others, we have had the full protection of the law, police and fire protection, light and water in a great city like Lexington. We have seen our schools grow up under Democratic rule to the high standard where they are now found. We have seen disfranchisement schemes frustrated and defeated by good Democrats of this city and county. We have found our Democratic Senator approachable and courteous, and through him appropriations have been made by the State Legislature complimentary to our people. Numerous instances and acts of fairness on the part of Democrats here, respecting the Negro, could be mentioned in proof of the above statement that good government is not an issue from the standpoint of the colored people.

Don't saw off the limb upon which you are sitting; don't kill the hen that lays the golden egg daily; let well-enough alone, is mine.

is a white man's fight for office—that's all. No rational hope is held out to our people. It will be more difficult to move Constitution street school than it was to build Forest Hill school—take my word for it. The "red light" district will be here, too, when Gabriel sounds his final alarm.

The personnel of the teaching force, when converted to Fusionism, will remain. So your sons and your daughters, who aspire to re-man the schools, will be, no doubt, measured by a standard of political pull, and turned down as wanting.

Think on these things and vote, if at all, as a free man and as an independent, intelligent citizen.

THEY SPARED AGAG.

They have seen their schools made the foot-ball of politics and Negro women put in as teachers who were suspected of being mistresses of white men."

Duncan.

The actual work of our schools compares favorably with the best to be found elsewhere, and we have reasons to say that the moral tone of our women teachers is high. There was a time when such a statement as made by Mr. Duncan in his Opera House speech would have had more weight, but we fear now he is too late; he is out of date.

But what has been the true attitude of the Fusion movement toward the schools and their known policy? It seems that they have sought to capture and saddle their political strength solely. They have played the part of Saul and saved Agag. They have slain what they thought to be of no service. Now it is whispered they have promised not to further disturb the colored schools if they—the schools) lay down. Let's see if they keep this promise.

The Fusion ticket expects to carry the Negro vote this year by force of habit. No inducement is offered except a clear track to the polls and then to the shelf until another campaign.

"ZEKE'S EXPERIENCE IN
GETTING HIS FREEDOM"
[BY C. E. MERRILL]

for word after more than forty stormy years, and report this portion of it as literally as possible. Such designations as "Mr. Linkum," "Marse Jeff Davis," etc., abounded.

"And jess here I wanter 'dress a few words to you fool 'publican niggers. Some of yer is stickin' yer heads up an' gittin' biggity, 'cause yer think yer know suttin'. But yer not in it.

"When the war come up in 1861 I was out in de cotton field when my ole Miss—which was little Marse Tom's mother—sont fur me. She was cryin', and sez seeze, 'Zeke, Tom's gone and list ed fur and endurin' o' the wah, an' I want yer to git ready an' go long ter take care o' him; ter wait on him, cook fur him, and if he gits kilt be sho' an' bring him back home again, dead or alive, or wounded either. Take care o' him, Zeke, yess same as if he war your own brudder an' the good Lawd'll bless yer."

"Well, I did. Thousands o' boys jined us fo' we got ter ole Ferginny. Many carried big trunks wi' their dress suits, but dat was fo' de Yankees got dar. Now, I aint gwinter tell yer no lie about it. Why down in my mind I sorter wished de Yankees mout whip our white folks, kase I somehow felt dat suttin' good mout come outen it to me. I hated to see my own folks git whipped, too, for I was mitey fond o' my people, and kinder proud of 'em.

"By an' by, ez the wah drifted on and the fittin' got to close quarters, an' newspapers 'gin to cirkilate 'round, de wah'd bin goin' on about three years. I hung 'round de tents an' listen to all dat was gwine on. But I lay low and sed nuthin'. One day I hear one o' de soldier boys read out as how Mr. Linkum had done writ a letter sayin':

"Mr. Jeff Davis, ef you'll lay down your guns an' come back into de Union, you may keep yer niggers, jess like yer had 'em fore de wah—an' be dam' to 'em—Abum Linkum."

Po' Chance for Freedom.

"Bless yer soul, yer could er knocked me down wid a fedder bed. I thought ter myself, 'Hit look like a mity po' chance fur freedom we gwinter get out yer, Mr. Linkum.' I was dat blue I was almost black. I never felt so blue in all my life. But I didn't let on. I lay low and kept dark. But concluded to wait an' see what Marse Jeff Davis, he gwinter 'spon'. I knowed he was a proud man, an' a mity game one. So I hung 'round and kep' cookin' and doin' about fer my mess mates jess ez if nuttin' had happen'. Bress de Lawd, one day, one o' de boys opened a newspaper an' said, 'here's what Jeff Davis says':

"Mr. Abum Linkum, I got yer letter sayin' as how to lay down my arms, come back into de Union, an' keep my niggers. I beg to shoo' yer I'm not fitin' ter keep my niggers in slavery, but ter free myself. So, to yo' proposition my only answer is, dat I won't do any such a dam' thing. Jeff Davis."

"Did I feel good? Well dat's no namen fur it. De hill was too little ter hold me. I shot off down into de busfes where nobody could see me, and flung my ole hat as high in de air as I could flung it and shouted:

"Bully fer Jeff Davis."

"And God bless his manly soul, we got our freedom now, for keeps! For I knowed de Yanks were bound ter whip, wid all the men an' money an' guns, but lemme tell yer, ef Marse Jeff had bin a Yankee, he'd have surrendered right dar to Mr. Linkum on de spot."

"So you fool 'publican niggers don't owe one hour of all yer freedom to Mr. Linkum. Marse Jeff Davis is the man who freed yer and for one, I say, God bless Marse Jeff, forever and amen!"

After discussing the "pints" of "protection" and other political puzzles as "Zeke" understood them, he turned to the colored side of his hearers. Now, though he was endowed with less learning than the average protectionist, he had vastly more logic. I recall his speech almost word

for word after more than forty stormy years, and report this portion of it as literally as possible. Such designations as "Mr. Linkum," "Marse Jeff Davis," etc., abounded.

"Mrs. Ann Ramie, of 412 Kenton street, who fell last week and received several injuries about the body, is much better.

Miss Josephine Lee, who has been quite ill for some time, is improving.

Mrs. Emma Elliott, of Campbell street, is still improving.

New Orleans Writer

Continued From Page 1

him in the House to antagonize, to asperse and degrade the colored people on every opportunity, without any one there to defend them, except Senator Root.

Old man Joe Cannon, according to a newspaper dispatch the other day from a Mississippi town where he has large land holdings, has been credited with saying discrediting things about the Negro, to the effect that the Negro has not been equal to his opportunities and that the South will be allowed to carry out its policy towards him in the future without interference from outside. All these things make the future look awful to the colored people, and their fears seem to be well founded as to the tribulations ahead for the race.

Local and Personal.

(By J. T. Lyle.)

Mrs. Jane Clark, of 432 Scott's avenue, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

(Communicated.)

It all depends upon whose ox is being gored. In the Democratic primary of 1907 Tevis Wilkerson raised a great hue and cry because Negroes participated in that primary.

In 1911 Tevis Wilkerson received the nomination as City Treasurer under the log cabin and the Negro was much in evidence.

Now, by what process of reasoning or logic is it wrong that a Negro, professing to be a Democrat, votes in a Democratic primary, and right and proper to vote, claiming to be Republican, in a Republican convention?

There is nothing in the law enfranchising the Negro which limits him in the exercise of that right to Republican conventions only.

I have no doubt that the Negro vote was controlled, more or less, in the Democratic primary of 1907. But was it not controlled also in the Republican convention of 1907? And where is the difference?

Now, those who condemned the action of the Democratic party in 1907 and who have since affiliated with the Republican party—presumably on that account—have not even whimpered any protest because of the Negro's participation in the Republican opera house convention.

It ought to be self-evident, therefore, that—because of his lack of self-dependence—if it is wrong to let the Negro vote at a Democratic primary it is equally wrong to let him vote at a Republican convention.

Just as long as the Negro and I am speaking of the lower strata, not the educated and intelligent class—as long as the Negro can not realize, be impressed with, or be made to comprehend the sacredness of the franchise given him, just that long will the Negro either sell his vote or be influenced by designing politicians.

If the Negroes were honestly divided on questions of political economy and could be relied upon they would have as much right to vote in a Democratic primary as in a Republican convention.

To make it appear that the Democratic organization is buying Negro certificates the Republican candidate for mayor and the sheriff of the county fixed up a scheme, it seems, by which a poor ignorant Negro was enticed into selling his certificate.

What sleuthhounds these gentlemen are—regular

Agnes Ware, formerly of this city, now of Detroit, Mich., has once between aiding or abetting

returned to Detroit after a visit some one to commit a theft or

other crime and inducing him to sell his "birthright" and it is the men who planned the bunc game that should be punished.

I don't see much difference either in a Negro selling his certificate or giving it to the Republican organization for safe-keeping, as I understand, the Republicans are demanding from many Negroes. This action indicates that the Republicans

claim a sort of proprietary right in the certificate for "safe-keeping" places him under suspicion and rather than incur suspicion he hands over his certificate.

This treatment either robs him of all self-respect or proves his woeful incapacity for self-government.

Poor Negro! He catches it agoin' and a comin' and he is indeed still a slave—a political slave—to the Republican party.

By-Play

The doctor stool by the bedside and looked gravely down at the invalid.

"I can not hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there anyone you would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer, faintly.

"Who is it?"

"Another doctor."

Flatte—I thought I'd practice on my cornet last evening, but to save me I couldn't get the right pitch on it.

Bratte—Couldn't you get the window open?

What's the window got to do with it?

Well, the right pitch would have been through that.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher, who had tasted but few of the drinks of the world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a milk-punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet, and then added:

"Madam, you should daily thank Heaven for such a good cow."

Young Hopeful—Father, what is a traitor in politics?

Veteran Politician—A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?

Veteran Politician—A convert, my son.

Farmer—Do you want a job digging potatoes?

Tired Tim—Yes, I do, if it's digging them out of gravy you mean.

"A great many people owe their lives to that doctor," said Kicklington.

"Is he a clever physician?"

"It isn't that I referred to. He is never in when you want him."

"What're coming home with your milk-pail empty for?" demanded the farmer. " Didn't the old cow give anything?"

"Yes," replied the boy; "nine quarts and one kick."

Tommy—"My father wuz in the South African War, an' he lost a leg or a arm in every battle he fought in!"

Jonny—Crickey! how many battles was he in?

Tommy—About forty.

"My work," remarked the bald-headed dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I am operating."

"Huh, that's nothing!" retorted his rival. "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I am at work in order to catch the expression of delight on their faces."

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